

GOOD OPEN-AIR WORK

What the Dean Said—Norwegian Sailor Brings Mates to Army—An Unusual Request.

A certain Dean of one of our Canadian Colleges, visiting Ilialfax, was a recent listener to our Saturday night's open-air meeting, and enjoyed it so much that he told his host he would like to attend another, which he did the next day, and expressed himself thus to his host: "I would certainly like to have had the opportunity to speak in that meeting." What a privilege is a Salvationist's!

A Norwegian listening to an open-air meeting, heard the time of meeting announced, came along, got converted, and now is enjoying free Salvation. He then brought two more of his shipmates to the meeting, and led them to the Mercy Seat, himself pointing them to Christ. Since this prayer meetings have been started on board the ship to which they belong, sailors are seeking mercy. Following this, this convert brought along six men (who had become converted as a result of his efforts on board ship) to the Soldiers' meeting on Monday night, and pointing that they could not speak English, he had arranged for them to sing together in Norwegian, after, words translating each one's testimony into English. This was also their farewell, as they were returning to Norway next day. The effect upon the meeting was wonderful.

Our open-air attendance for the last week-end was well over two hundred.

At our altar service, after the young comrades had placed their gifts on the altar, a young lady came forward and presented herself a gift to Christ. A young convert, timid about giving her testimony, wrote it down and learnt it off by heart, but has since so advanced that in Soldiers' meetings, the other comrades have to look to their laurels.

A bluejacket, a recent visitor, gave a few echoes from his own life. Drunken parents, given up to send him to sleep when a babe in arms, wandered into the world, joined the navy, encountered many hard knocks, met a young lady, who insisted he either had to give up drink or her—decided drink must go soon after found Christ, and has since for many years followed Him.

Very seldom The Salvation Army has to ask not to give any more in the collection, but such was the case last Sunday night. It was wet, the ordinary collection fell short of our average. The drum was placed in the ring and a request was made for the balance. It immediately began to rain money all about the ring with the very amusing result of an Army Officer requesting them to stop. God is good to us.

Sunday night recently Ensign Wright was in charge, and we spent a very profitable evening, finishing up with four at the Mercy Seat. Recently at one of our open-air, the crowd outside the open-air and the number in the ring was so large that at either end of the ring two comrades each gave their testimony: one to one part of the crowd and the other to the other part.

TWO SOULS AT ST. JOHN'S

We are glad to report good progress from St. John's. The meetings during the week were conducted by Adjutant and Mrs. Hiscock, assisted by Lieutenant Winsor, much of the Spirit of God was felt. One soul surrendered on Thursday night, and other on Sunday. An enrollment of Soldiers takes place during the coming week—Corres.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

BEING A REVIEW OF THE FOUR YEARS COMMAND BY BRIGADIER AND MRS. McLEAN OF NORTH-WEST DIVISION

It was in November, 1911, that Brigadier and Mrs. McLean took charge of The Army's Work in the Prairie Provinces. Advances and improvement have been general, and some months ago it was subdivided, and a separate Division formed of the Corps situate in the Province of Alberta. This makes comparisons difficult. One of the most pleasing facts is that during the period under review approximately eight thousand have knelt at Army Night Forms, of whom nearly two thousand have been added to the rolls.

A striking example of progress made is that there are more Soldiers in the Division now than when the Brigadier took over the command, and despite the transfer of the Alberta Corps. In thinking of the latter, it should be remembered that these include some of the larger Corps of the Dominion, viz.: Calgary, L. and Edmonton L.

From the standpoint of new open-

for the use of the Calgary II. Corps.

Brass Bands have been organized at Prince Albert, Winnipeg II, Fort William, Weyburn, North, Battleford, Estevan, and Port Arthur. In some cases the Bands are small, but render valuable assistance to the Corps. Another musical brigade organized during the command of the Brigadier is the Winnipeg Citadel Young People's Songster Brigade, numbering twenty-five. All are duly commissioned. The Young People's Band of the Citadel Corps has not only maintained its position, but transferred to the Senior Band about one dozen Bandsmen, who are proving themselves quite capable of holding their own amongst the "big boys."

A Young People's Band was organized in connection with the Calgary I. Corps, and at the present time appears to be doing well.

The Young People's Work, perhaps, gives the greatest cause for



Brigadier and Mrs. McLean and Staff

rejoicing. The number present at the Company Meetings has made a splendid increase, and nearly all the Corps in the Division have a commissioned Young People's Sergeant-Major and other Young People's Locals. The number of "Young Soldiers" sold has been increased by a considerable figure.

Red Deer and Calgary II. in Alberta.

Weyburn, Swift Current, Yorkton, North Battleford, and Estevan in Saskatchewan; while in North-West Ontario, the enterprising town of Fort Frances was opened, and a splendid work is still going on.

A Corps has been opened at Weston, a suburb of Winnipeg; a Circle Corps is being operated, with headquarters at McGregor, Manitoba, and military work is being carried on amongst the troops at Sewell Camp. Through the efforts of Brigadier McLean, The Army's representative at the Camp, Captain Wesley Marland, has been accepted as a Camp Chaplain.

Another line in which striking progress is recorded is with respect to new buildings. Splendid brick Citadel have been erected at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Regina, Scandinavian Corps, Medicine Hat, Strathcona, while comfortable Quarters have been erected at Strathcona and St. James Corps.

In addition to this a lot of Hall have been purchased for Estevan, and a comfortable Quarters built. A church has been purchased and located on our own property for the use of the recently-opened Weston Corps. A church has also been purchased

rejoicing. The number present at the Company Meetings has made a splendid increase, and nearly all the Corps in the Division have a commissioned Young People's Sergeant-Major and other Young People's Locals. The number of "Young Soldiers" sold has been increased by a considerable figure.

Every special effort target has been reached, and in connection with the recent Self-Denial Effort, the Division was successful in securing the largest amount in its history. This is particularly cheering when it is remembered that the West has been passing through a trying time, consequent on a partial crop failure last year and the war.

The Brigadier is grateful for the whole-hearted co-operation he received from the North-West forces. During his command, it has been the privilege of Mrs. Peacock and myself to serve as Chancellors for nearly three years. This has been a happy, profitable experience. I have much cause to bless the day I met Brigadier and Mrs. McLean, for I received the blessing of a clean heart in one of the Brigadier's meetings when he was in charge of the Toronto Temple Corps; twenty years ago; and also received my first commission from him as a Young People's Sergeant.

God bless Brigadier and Mrs. McLean and their family, and the Pacific Division, to which they now go.—G. W. Peacock, Staff-Captain.

CANADIAN ARMY

Many

Fernie Co. usually under train M. P. Smith, "Sailor driving his can report 11th, the tion to all.

was entitled "Candle and may were religious At the evening service a letter rendered "The Brother J. Conliffe who the latest converts sang a hymn entitled "Tell me the old, old story."

The Spirit of God from people, and one backslider was concluded the service and the service was a

We had the pleasure of with us for the week-end. The Dutchman, from Regina, no Salvation Army Corps in the north, our sister made good her time in the meetings. On Monday night meeting our sister lived an address which was and helpful. Every Soldier in the charge of the Monday meetings in each one of the

hospitals to each one of the

LAD IN KHAI

Led Prisoner to the Mercy Seat.

On Sunday, July 24th, Capt. Aylward and Peace led the meetings. On the Sunday after the midst of the testimonies, our converts in Khaki led a prayer meeting in the hall of the

the Mercy Seat. Some of the stars led a girl, led a prayer meeting. At the close of the evening, four more souls came to the Mercy Seat.

It is interesting to note that brother in Khaki referred to was formerly a Salvationist. One week ago came forward during the testimonies to give himself to the Lord. At the band practice in the former Headquarters of a Corps in Montreal came and remained.

Handsome Wells has been from our Corps for Vancouver. He is the third of our band, volunteer for the cause of the piece. Besides these some of the Handsome of Montreal II. have enlisted.

"SIR, ARE YOU JESUS?"

A friendless lad, who had nothing but unknown, throughout his life he had been a gentleman who brought his fine and food and food.

The child was silent for a few minutes, then he asked: "You Jesus?"

That poor lad's question sound ignorant to you and me, but a beautiful thing to the child. He was a young man who was working in a gentleman.

Dear reader, could you not be a Jesus? This is a question to be asked of every one who is so gentle, so loving, so kind, so true, so pure, so good, so doing good?

There is a special of Africa which has been can breathe and see the river it flows in a close.

INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

COMMISSIONER MAPP IN MANCHURIA

WORTHY CAMPAIGN

Commissioner and Mrs. Mapp are a very wonderful couple in Manchuria. They were remarkable both in composition and in results were, briefly,

Day.—Were met on arrival by many Salvationists Army friends and a number of Officials. Attended a party at the Y.M.C.A., arranged by leading members of the community of the city in the Commissioner's visit and gentlemen gave addresses of welcome, one being the Chief of the city.

In the large hall of the Y. C. the Commissioner explained the Salvation Army to a large congregation. The second day the Commissioner visited the Local Administration, inspected the new site for the Y. C. and Children's Home, in the evening conducted a meeting in which twelve persons knelt to the Mercy Seat.

One of those present had come from a distance. One, a stationer, who was sworn in as a Soldier during the meeting, had travelled four hundred miles.

There were two meetings held on the third day, in which sixteen knelt to the Mercy Seat.

On the fourth day, was announced as "A Day With God." In the morning meeting sixteen volunteered for holiness, and thirty-three in the afternoon and evening sessions.

On the morning of the fifth day the Commissioner inspected the work of the Rescue Home, and in the afternoon lectured in the Tech. School; six hundred students present. And in the evening held a Salvation meeting at an open-air distance from the Circus were on Friday evening crowded with representatives of the eleven Divisions of the Territory and the Men's and Women's Social operations of the Deaf and Dumb Work, of Lapland, and the Young People.

Commissioner Ogrim, when welcoming Mrs. Booth and opening the Congress, announced that last year over eleven thousand souls had sought Salvation in Army meetings in that wide-stretching country.

There are now 775 Corps, 102 posts, 66 Social Institutions, 102 Officers and Cadets, and over 6,700 Local Officers, Bandsmen, and Songsters.

Succession of Surprises

Dressed in national costumes, Young People marched round the arena, and a children's prayer for their native land, composed by the famous poet, Tolstoy, feelingly spoken by three boys, led up to the National Anthem, sung by the entire audience. The national flag and national songs were much to the front.

These ideas are not merely a glorification of the country, but mainly express a desire to be helped by God to be good and worthy citizens, and they are not only a natural place in great demonstrations, but help to make an ethical spiritual appeal.

Pathetic indeed was the company song, in signs by deaf mutes, under the leadership of Adjutant Carlson. Some Divisions gave miniature musical festivals, and the Lapland

THE GENERAL CONDUCTS A WEEK-END AT ROTHERHAM NINETY SEEKERS

THE GENERAL'S visit to Rotherham must be written large in the chronicle of his recent public engagements. The crowds were remarkable both in composition and numbers; the six meetings conducted were packed tight with interest and blessings, and the Pentecost-form results—ninety seekers—supply evidence of the potent influences that were at work. As usual, The General was out to combat sin and weakness, but he was more than usually vigorous and ruthless in his attack on evil, more analytical in his searching of the heart, and more insistent in his demand for self-examination and decision.

Sunny Salvationism

The General confessed to experiencing a thrill when, on arriving at the Pavilion Theatre at nine-thirty on Sunday morning, he was met by a splendid force of Life-Saving Scouts from Attercliffe. They had just arrived after a route march of five miles.

In connection with this inspection, Troop Leaders were introduced to The General, who also spoke a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the Scouts. Mexican

=====

Mrs. General Booth

SCANDINAVIAN CONGRESSES—CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO KING GUSTAV GRACIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED—128 SEEKERS CLAIM PARDON OR HOLINESS

THERE is nothing in the world quite like the demonstration with which Sweden's Annual Congress opened. Their union of seats, as well as arena, of the Dyingmen Circus were on Friday evening crowded with representatives of the eleven Divisions of the Territory and the Men's and Women's Social operations of the Deaf and Dumb Work, of Lapland, and the Young People.

Commissioner Ogrim, when welcoming Mrs. Booth and opening the Congress, announced that last year over eleven thousand souls had sought Salvation in Army meetings in that wide-stretching country.

There are now 775 Corps, 102 posts, 66 Social Institutions, 102 Officers and Cadets, and over 6,700 Local Officers, Bandsmen, and Songsters.

Succession of Surprises

Dressed in national costumes, Young People marched round the arena, and a children's prayer for their native land, composed by the famous poet, Tolstoy, feelingly spoken by three boys, led up to the National Anthem, sung by the entire audience. The national flag and national songs were much to the front.

These ideas are not merely a glorification of the country, but mainly express a desire to be helped by God to be good and worthy citizens, and they are not only a natural place in great demonstrations, but help to make an ethical spiritual appeal.

Pathetic indeed was the company song, in signs by deaf mutes, under the leadership of Adjutant Carlson. Some Divisions gave miniature musical festivals, and the Lapland

THE GENERAL CONDUCTS A WEEK-END AT ROTHERHAM NINETY SEEKERS

THE GENERAL'S visit to Rotherham must be written large in the chronicle of his recent public engagements. The crowds were remarkable both in composition and numbers; the six meetings conducted were packed tight with interest and blessings, and the Pentecost-form results—ninety seekers—supply evidence of the potent influences that were at work. As usual, The General was out to combat sin and weakness, but he was more than usually vigorous and ruthless in his attack on evil, more analytical in his searching of the heart, and more insistent in his demand for self-examination and decision.

THE GENERAL'S visit to Rotherham must be written large in the chronicle of his recent public engagements. The crowds were remarkable both in composition and numbers; the six meetings conducted were packed tight with interest and blessings, and the Pentecost-form results—ninety seekers—supply evidence of the potent influences that were at work. As usual, The General was out to combat sin and weakness, but he was more than usually vigorous and ruthless in his attack on evil, more analytical in his searching of the heart, and more insistent in his demand for self-examination and decision.

Sunny Salvationism

The General confessed to experiencing a thrill when, on arriving at the Pavilion Theatre at nine-thirty on Sunday morning, he was met by a splendid force of Life-Saving Scouts from Attercliffe. They had just arrived after a route march of five miles.

In connection with this inspection, Troop Leaders were introduced to The General, who also spoke a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the Scouts. Mexican

=====

Mrs. General Booth

SCANDINAVIAN CONGRESSES—CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO KING GUSTAV GRACIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED—128 SEEKERS CLAIM PARDON OR HOLINESS

THERE is nothing in the world quite like the demonstration with which Sweden's Annual Congress opened. Their union of seats, as well as arena, of the Dyingmen Circus were on Friday evening crowded with representatives of the eleven Divisions of the Territory and the Men's and Women's Social operations of the Deaf and Dumb Work, of Lapland, and the Young People.

Commissioner Ogrim, when welcoming Mrs. Booth and opening the Congress, announced that last year over eleven thousand souls had sought Salvation in Army meetings in that wide-stretching country.

There are now 775 Corps, 102 posts, 66 Social Institutions, 102 Officers and Cadets, and over 6,700 Local Officers, Bandsmen, and Songsters.

Succession of Surprises

Dressed in national costumes, Young People marched round the arena, and a children's prayer for their native land, composed by the famous poet, Tolstoy, feelingly spoken by three boys, led up to the National Anthem, sung by the entire audience. The national flag and national songs were much to the front.

These ideas are not merely a glorification of the country, but mainly express a desire to be helped by God to be good and worthy citizens, and they are not only a natural place in great demonstrations, but help to make an ethical spiritual appeal.

Pathetic indeed was the company song, in signs by deaf mutes, under the leadership of Adjutant Carlson. Some Divisions gave miniature musical festivals, and the Lapland

THE GENERAL CONDUCTS A WEEK-END AT ROTHERHAM NINETY SEEKERS

THE GENERAL'S visit to Rotherham must be written large in the chronicle of his recent public engagements. The crowds were remarkable both in composition and numbers; the six meetings conducted were packed tight with interest and blessings, and the Pentecost-form results—ninety seekers—supply evidence of the potent influences that were at work. As usual, The General was out to combat sin and weakness, but he was more than usually vigorous and ruthless in his attack on evil, more analytical in his searching of the heart, and more insistent in his demand for self-examination and decision.

THE GENERAL'S visit to Rotherham must be written large in the chronicle of his recent public engagements. The crowds were remarkable both in composition and numbers; the six meetings conducted were packed tight with interest and blessings, and the Pentecost-form results—ninety seekers—supply evidence of the potent influences that were at work. As usual, The General was out to combat sin and weakness, but he was more than usually vigorous and ruthless in his attack on evil, more analytical in his searching of the heart, and more insistent in his demand for self-examination and decision.

Sunny Salvationism

The General confessed to experiencing a thrill when, on arriving at the Pavilion Theatre at nine-thirty on Sunday morning, he was met by a splendid force of Life-Saving Scouts from Attercliffe. They had just arrived after a route march of five miles.

In connection with this inspection, Troop Leaders were introduced to The General, who also spoke a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the Scouts. Mexican

=====

Mrs. General Booth

SCANDINAVIAN CONGRESSES—CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO KING GUSTAV GRACIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED—128 SEEKERS CLAIM PARDON OR HOLINESS

THERE is nothing in the world quite like the demonstration with which Sweden's Annual Congress opened. Their union of seats, as well as arena, of the Dyingmen Circus were on Friday evening crowded with representatives of the eleven Divisions of the Territory and the Men's and Women's Social operations of the Deaf and Dumb Work, of Lapland, and the Young People.

Commissioner Ogrim, when welcoming Mrs. Booth and opening the Congress, announced that last year over eleven thousand souls had sought Salvation in Army meetings in that wide-stretching country.

There are now 775 Corps, 102 posts, 66 Social Institutions, 102 Officers and Cadets, and over 6,700 Local Officers, Bandsmen, and Songsters.

Succession of Surprises

Dressed in national costumes, Young People marched round the arena, and a children's prayer for their native land, composed by the famous poet, Tolstoy, feelingly spoken by three boys, led up to the National Anthem, sung by the entire audience. The national flag and national songs were much to the front.

These ideas are not merely a glorification of the country, but mainly express a desire to be helped by God to be good and worthy citizens, and they are not only a natural place in great demonstrations, but help to make an ethical spiritual appeal.

Pathetic indeed was the company song, in signs by deaf mutes, under the leadership of Adjutant Carlson. Some Divisions gave miniature musical festivals, and the Lapland

THE GENERAL CONDUCTS A WEEK-END AT ROTHERHAM NINETY SEEKERS

THE GENERAL'S visit to Rotherham must be written large in the chronicle of his recent public engagements. The crowds were remarkable both in composition and numbers; the six meetings conducted were packed tight with interest and blessings, and the Pentecost-form results—ninety seekers—supply evidence of the potent influences that were at work. As usual, The General was out to combat sin and weakness, but he was more than usually vigorous and ruthless in his attack on evil, more analytical in his searching of the heart, and more insistent in his demand for self-examination and decision.

THE GENERAL'S visit to Rotherham must be written large in the chronicle of his recent public engagements. The crowds were remarkable both in composition and numbers; the six meetings conducted were packed tight with interest and blessings, and the Pentecost-form results—ninety seekers—supply evidence of the potent influences that were at work. As usual, The General was out to combat sin and weakness, but he was more than usually vigorous and ruthless in his attack on evil, more analytical in his searching of the heart, and more insistent in his demand for self-examination and decision.

Sunny Salvationism

The General confessed to experiencing a thrill when, on arriving at the Pavilion Theatre at nine-thirty on Sunday morning, he was met by a splendid force of Life-Saving Scouts from Attercliffe. They had just arrived after a route march of five miles.

In connection with this inspection, Troop Leaders were introduced to The General, who also spoke a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the Scouts. Mexican

=====

Mrs. General Booth

SCANDINAVIAN CONGRESSES—CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO KING GUSTAV GRACIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED—128 SEEKERS CLAIM PARDON OR HOLINESS

THERE is nothing in the world quite like the demonstration with which Sweden's Annual Congress opened. Their union of seats, as well as arena, of the Dyingmen Circus were on Friday evening crowded with representatives of the eleven Divisions of the Territory and the Men's and Women's Social operations of the Deaf and Dumb Work, of Lapland, and the Young People.

Commissioner Ogrim, when welcoming Mrs. Booth and opening the Congress, announced that last year over eleven thousand souls had sought Salvation in Army meetings in that wide-stretching country.

There are now 775 Corps, 102 posts, 66 Social Institutions, 102 Officers and Cadets, and over 6,700 Local Officers, Bandsmen, and Songsters.

Succession of Surprises

Dressed in national costumes, Young People marched round the arena, and a children's prayer for their native land, composed by the famous poet, Tolstoy, feelingly spoken by three boys, led up to the National Anthem, sung by the entire audience. The national flag and national songs were much to the front.

These ideas are not merely a glorification of the country, but mainly express a desire to be helped by God to be good and worthy citizens, and they are not only a natural place in great demonstrations, but help to make an ethical spiritual appeal.

Pathetic indeed was the company song, in signs by deaf mutes, under the leadership of Adjutant Carlson. Some Divisions gave miniature musical festivals, and the Lapland

THE GENERAL CONDUCTS A WEEK-END AT ROTHERHAM NINETY SEEKERS

THE GENERAL'S visit to Rotherham must be written large in the chronicle of his recent public engagements. The crowds were remarkable both in composition and numbers; the six meetings conducted were packed tight with interest and blessings, and the Pentecost-form results—ninety seekers—supply evidence of the potent influences that were at work. As usual, The General was out to combat sin and weakness, but he was more than usually vigorous and ruthless in his attack on evil, more analytical in his searching of the heart, and more insistent in his demand for self-examination and decision.

THE GENERAL'S visit to Rotherham must be written large in the chronicle of his recent public engagements. The crowds were remarkable both in composition and numbers; the six meetings conducted were packed tight with interest and blessings, and the Pentecost-form results—ninety seekers—supply evidence of the potent influences that were at work. As usual, The General was out to combat sin and weakness, but he was more than usually vigorous and ruthless in his attack on evil, more analytical in his searching of the heart, and more insistent in his demand for self-examination and decision.

Sunny Salvationism

The General confessed to experiencing a thrill when, on arriving at the Pavilion Theatre at nine-thirty on Sunday morning, he was met by a splendid force of Life-Saving Scouts from Attercliffe. They had just arrived after a route march of five miles.

In connection with this inspection, Troop Leaders were introduced to The General, who also spoke a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the Scouts. Mexican

=====

Mrs. General Booth

SCANDINAVIAN CONGRESSES—CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO KING GUSTAV GRACIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED—128 SEEKERS CLAIM PARDON OR HOLINESS

THERE is nothing in the world quite like the demonstration with which Sweden's Annual Congress opened. Their union of seats, as well as arena, of the Dyingmen Circus were on Friday evening crowded with representatives of the eleven Divisions of the Territory and the Men's and Women's Social operations of the Deaf and Dumb Work, of Lapland, and the Young People.

Commissioner Ogrim, when welcoming Mrs. Booth and opening the Congress, announced that last year over eleven thousand souls had sought Salvation in Army meetings in that wide-stretching country.

There are now 775 Corps, 102 posts, 66 Social Institutions, 102 Officers and Cadets, and over 6,700 Local Officers, Bandsmen, and Songsters.

Succession of Surprises

Dressed in national costumes, Young People marched round the arena, and a children's prayer for their native land, composed by the famous poet, Tolstoy, feelingly spoken by three boys, led up to the National Anthem, sung by the entire audience. The national flag and national songs were much to the front.

These ideas are not merely a glorification of the country, but mainly express a desire to be helped by God to be good and worthy citizens, and they are not only a natural place in great demonstrations, but help to make an ethical spiritual appeal.

Pathetic indeed was the company song, in signs by deaf mutes, under the leadership of Adjutant Carlson. Some Divisions gave miniature musical festivals, and the Lapland

THE GENERAL CONDUCTS A WEEK-END AT ROTHERHAM NINETY SEEKERS

THE GENERAL'S visit to Rotherham must be written large in the chronicle of his recent public engagements. The crowds were remarkable both in composition and numbers; the six meetings conducted were packed tight with interest and blessings, and the Pentecost-form results—ninety seekers—supply evidence of the potent influences that were at work. As usual, The General was out to combat sin and weakness, but he was more than usually vigorous and ruthless in his attack on evil, more analytical in his searching of the heart, and more insistent in his demand for self-examination and decision.

THE GENERAL'S visit to Rotherham must be written large in the chronicle of his recent public engagements. The crowds were remarkable both in composition and numbers; the six meetings conducted were packed tight with interest and blessings, and the Pentecost-form results—ninety seekers—supply evidence of the potent influences that were at work. As usual, The General was out to combat sin and weakness, but he was more than usually vigorous and ruthless in his attack on evil, more analytical in his searching of the heart, and more insistent in his demand for self-examination and decision.

Sunny Salvationism

The General confessed to experiencing a thrill when, on arriving at the Pavilion Theatre at nine-thirty on Sunday morning, he was met by a splendid force of Life-Saving Scouts from Attercliffe. They had just arrived after a route march of five miles.

In connection with this inspection, Troop Leaders were introduced to The General, who also spoke a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the Scouts. Mexican

=====

Mrs. General Booth

SCANDINAVIAN CONGRESSES—CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO KING GUSTAV GRACIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED—128 SEEKERS CLAIM PARDON OR HOLINESS

THERE is nothing in the world quite like the demonstration with which Sweden's Annual Congress opened. Their union of seats, as well as arena, of the Dyingmen Circus were on Friday evening crowded with representatives of the eleven Divisions of the Territory and the Men's and Women's Social operations of the Deaf and Dumb Work, of Lapland, and the Young People.

Commissioner Ogrim, when welcoming Mrs. Booth and opening the Congress, announced that last year over eleven thousand souls had sought Salvation in Army meetings in that wide-stretching country

British Naval Prisoners in Holland

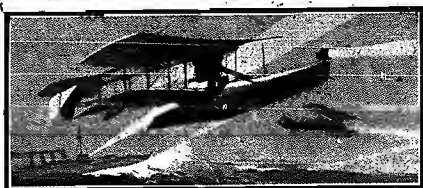
noons, thousands of the Dutch military men (who are at present mobilized) wend their way home to spend Sunday on furlough with their relatives and families. The result was that the train steamed into Groningen.

(Concluded on Page 11.)

A NEW HALL

We have no Officer at Loo Cove (Mfld.) at present, but the Young People's Sergeant-Major is doing her best to keep the Flag flying. On July 17th we had Ensign Olisford for the afternoon meeting, and we were glad to see him. On July 18th we had with us Captain and Mrs. Woodland. The people were delighted to see Mrs. Woodland again. We had a grand time, and it was a blessed day to us. Over one hundred attended the night meeting, and we were able to rejoice over two souls.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.



British Seaplanes, Equipped with Searchlights, on a Scouting Expedition

THE work performed by the Royal Flying Corps has continued to prove of the utmost value to the success of operations. Almost every day new methods of employing them, both strategically and tactically, are discovered and put into practice. The development of their use and employment has been extraordinary. I feel that no effort should be spared to increase their number and perfect their equipment and efficiency.—Sir John French.

Of course the British Government does not announce just what it is doing, but it is taking to carry out General French's recommendation (says a writer in "Munsey's Magazine"), but there is no doubt that it is doing that can be done to increase the force of aeroplanes. It is safe to assume that all the English makers of aircraft are hard at work on army orders, and American newspapers have contained frequent references to British purchases in the United States.

The key to the present demand for aeroplanes is to be found in the two words of the official report—"strategically and tactically." The flying machine has more than proved itself as a "practical means of reconnoitering the enemy." It has pretty nearly eliminated "classic" strategy and has seriously hobbled the tacticians on the battlefronts. It may almost be said that two bicycle repairers of Dayton, Ohio, have made waste paper of the textbooks of Napoleon and Moltke.

For the essence of strategy is concealment, and the vital principle of battle tactics is surprise. The aeroplane has made both next to impossible. You cannot conceal the movements of large bodies of troops over a great area when the upper air is dotted with scores of military aviators equipped with powerful field glasses, and able to report by wireless telegraph. Similarly, it is all but futile to attempt a surprise attack in a small battle area when the air-men are watching your every move.

In the present article there is not space for an extended demonstration of these propositions as illustrated by the events of the European war; but it is clear beyond argument that speed in transportation has been substituted for concealment. The rule "to get there with the most men" still holds, but the aeroplane has made it a question for railroad superintendents and motor-lorry chauffeurs, instead of professors of strategy.

There was no concealment about Germany's great concentration at Cassow for the drive at the Russians along the Dniester, in May. It was the only plan open, and every one—even spectators on this side of the water—could predict it with practical certainty. But Germany was able to concentrate more troops, and more efficient troops, in quicker time than Russia—and the Slav host was driven back.

Again, the Battle of the Marne could not have been so sure a complete triumph for the Allies but for the efficient work of the air scouts. Every mile of that stubborn and bloody retreat from Mons, French and Joffre knew what the German armies were doing. They could figure just about when the British front and flanks could be "scooped" for the overwhelming numbers that threatened to surround and overwhelm that wonderful little army of "mercenaries." They knew when they crossed the Aisne that the time to strike would come at or about the line of the Marne.

Von Kluck and Von Bulow rushed on in fierce pursuit, endeavoring to drive the heads of their columns between the British right and the left of the nearest French army, under General d'Esperey; but the Allied commanders knew that their power to fight must be diminishing steadily. Airman had marked the trails of the ammunition trains and supply convoys far in the rear of the invaders. The Germans were pushing forward with empty haversacks and empty guns, and when the defenders turned and delivered a crushing counter stroke it was with the confident calculation, on the part of Joffre, that the heads of the invading armies would be shattered.

There was no guesswork about it. Joffre knew positively that Von Kluck, lacking adequate support, and with his right wing "in the air," was in a dangerous position, and that under a strong and concerted attack the whole German line must inevitably be rolled back like a gate.

For this reason the Allies are making every effort to drive the German airmen out of the skies. Every day there are reports of "battles in the clouds," of duels to the death thousands of feet above the plains of Flanders or the peaks of the Vosges, and occasionally of Zeppelins surrounded and brought down like a great bull buffalo harried to death by a pack of nimble wolves.

The struggle for the mastery of the air has grown more and more

intense during these past months for the "dullest" soldier can trace that there is no longer any "open question" about the value of the aeroplane. Machines have been developed for all sorts of fighting and scouting work—not by a set plan, but by the necessities of the situation. In a surprising short time there has sprung up a whole new department of war, almost comparable to the army or the navy. It has its own officers, its own military divisions and units, its own tactics, its own strategy, its own bases.

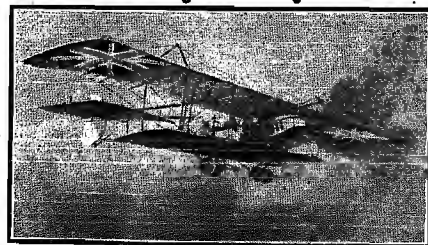
And in this growth it has followed with singular fidelity the general plan of a modern navy. The fighting forces of the air have their scout "cruisers," their fast battle cruisers, and their dreadnoughts, like a well-balanced fleet of the sea; and it is predicted that we shall soon hear of flying, torpedo boats, which may prove a worse menace to shipping than the submarine.

In the first place, there are the fleet scout cruisers of the air. These are small machines, usually of the biplane-tractor type. They carry only the pilot and an observer, and their plane area is so small that they can remain in the air only when traveling at high speed. They are used solely for observation work. Therefore they are lightly armed, carrying a small machine gun at the most. Being too swift to be much fear of artillery, they need to protect themselves only from attack by other aircraft. They take to their heels and pump rifle bullets at pursuing aviators, bringing back information of the doings of the enemy's flying forces, and carrying to general headquarters reports on the movements of troops and trains.

The second line, corresponding to the battle cruisers, are large, heavy biplanes equipped for rather rough work in the air. The lifting power of the latest machines is only a matter of guesswork, but it is known that their stability in full flight has been perfected to such a point that they can absorb the recoil of a six-pound gun firing gun without danger of upsetting.

The maximum speed of the cruising biplanes is approximately the minimum speed of the lighter scouts—but even so, they are dangerous to the swift spies because of their long-range hitting power. They shoot explosive shells, and it is not necessary to strike one of the light machines to bring it down. A shell that bursts anywhere within a goodly number of feet will create an air disturbance sufficient to upset the delicate balance of the enemy's swift flyer, and to send it toppling, end over end, to the earth below.

Despite the fair-sized arsenal carried by that German machine, craft (Concluded on Page 15.)

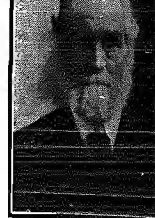


A Large British Biplane Equipped with a Machine Gun

PROMOTED TO

"Dad" Congdon of the advanced scout corps has gone to his "eternal reward." Congdon, of the "Dreadnought" corps, has been promoted to the rank of major in the Canadian army, and will be placed in the command of the last hundred and thirty long years, which the Army has been upon to face many severe trials, and has stood firmly for the cause of righteousness.

Our comrade passed away Tuesday, July 6th, after a period of illness.



unconsciousness, which lasted for days. Although he had been feeling a little unwell for six months, his death came somewhat as a surprise, as his attendance at meetings had been consistently maintained until the Sunday previous to his last attack.

His life has been a profitable one to all who were privileged to know him; he was a good citizen and a thorough Christian, whose life was devoted to the service of his fellow men. To converse with him was to receive much spiritual blessing, and although possessed of an abundance of humor, his conversation was tinged towards one's edification.

He always had a ready feeling to the power and goodness of God, and whether in or away from meetings, his conversation was continually expressive of his faith in the "faithful even unto the end." The desire, we feel confident, has been realized in his life, so that we may not as them who have to hope, but are assured that if we believe "endure faithful," that we shall see him again in the "Celestial City."

The funeral took place on the 8th inst. Prior to the interment in the Dresden Cemetery, an impressive service was conducted by the Officers of the local Corps, assisted by Rev. A. W. Baker, D.D., and the Corps Secretary. Local dignitaries gave expression to his gratitude to God for the life and example of the departed, who was in a great degree responsible for his conversion several years ago. In a few well-chosen words the Methodist Pastor commended the sorrowing relatives to the God of all comfort.

"Dad's" favorite song, "The vessel are you sailing in," was sung by the Corps Assistant Chaplain, and Captain W. A. Stevens, D.D., in words, committed upon that of our dear brother, and urged the present to press forward to the more fervent desire and desire to whom we mourned his sudden and full to end."

A brief service was conducted at the graveside.

NEWS NOTES and COMMENTS

A BIG FLAGSTAFF

The longest flagstaff produced in British Columbia will be forwarded soon to Great Britain as a present from the Provincial Government, and will be placed in the grounds of the last hundred and thirty long years, which the Army has been upon to face many severe trials, and has stood firmly for the cause of righteousness.

The original state the stick was in diameter at the butt and inches in diameter at the top, and is straight.

The flagstaff has a diameter of inches square at the butt and inches in diameter at the top. The upper two feet is a gentle taper from twelve inches in diameter to twelve inches in diameter. It is now in the yards at the City of Vancouver, awaiting its journey to the big lines of the Court House in Vancouver. It is two hundred and thirty long, came from the same place.

THE SUEZ CANAL

ACCORDING to the report of the Suez Canal Company, the blockade will not last long, as the war for profits are still being kept, despite large losses occasioned by hostilities. A significant feature of the report is regarding measures of protection.

The Turkish army was supposed to be at the Suez Canal, and it was prophesied with certainty that they will be doomed to the same fate as in the first.

Recently the canal company has regrets that it took the precaution to protect its property.

PRESERVATION OF FOOD

FOOD spoils because of the action of micro-organisms, or bacteria. An apple or pear is bruised it soon goes to decay. This means that bacteria are at work in it. These bacteria get into the fruit when the skin is broken, and rapidly grow, but the bruised part, and then the whole fruit, spoils.

An apple is cut into thin slices and dried, these changes will take place, for the bacteria require moisture for their prosperity. That is the reason why grapes, raisins, peaches, etc., soak these in water and they soon decay. In dry countries it is easy to preserve meat by simply drying it into thick slices and hanging it in the air.

Things that are likely to spoil are protected from dust, because many of these bacteria are carried on grains of dust floating in the air.

The bacteria that cause milk to sour are present almost everywhere. It is important also to keep milk, eggs, and similar food cool in order to prevent spoilage. Certain bacteria thrive in warm weather or in higher temperatures than those of refrigerators in which such food is kept.

among them is the bird spider of South America, the hairy body of which is little short of three inches in length. Its prey consists of insects, other spiders, frogs, and even small birds.

The male spider is relatively small and weak, while the female is apt to be savage. In many species the male is beautifully coloured, and exhibits its charms to the best advantage in the course of a weird sort of dance.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

ALWAYS boil a new clothesline before using it, this prevents the line from stretching, and makes it last longer.

To rid the cupboard of mice, sprinkle camphor around it, as mice



Shell-making for the Allies

dislike the smell, and leave the place where they find it. When giving sticky medicines to children, heat the spoon by dipping it for a moment in hot water, then pour in the medicine, and it will slip easily from the spoon.

Keep your baby happy for hours by this simple, cheap contrivance. Cover an empty wooden box with wall paper, nail a pair of rockers on the bottom of the box, also nail a piece of wood eight inches wide on the inside of one end near the top. Baby can then sit in and rock himself, and is quite safe, as he cannot fall out or overbalance.

ELECTRIC LAMP THAT TALKS

ASURPRISING, and to the ordinary person, a marvelous discovery has been made and promptly turned into an invention. It was quite an accidental discovery, as are so many conquests of science—but it opens up extremely interesting possibilities. It is a device less than the transmission of a message through the medium of a electric lamp.

In the course of some other experiments, the scientists had been

entirely foreign purpose, connected in circuit with the lamp, together with other electrical apparatus, which made the current serviceable for telephone purposes, and to their surprise what was whispered into the receiver could be distinctly heard when the ear was brought near to the lamp.

As the bulb of the lamp is a vacuum, it could not be ordinary sound waves produced through temperature variations, and so the scientists attempt to explain the phenomenon by assuming that the vibrations of the filaments were transmitted to the thin glass walls of the bulb, and that these, in turn, produced the sound waves perceived by the ear.

"Dutch courage" has heretofore been regarded as an indispensable equipment of warfare, and alcohol has been looked on as the ally, rather than the enemy, of the fighting man; but the present war will reverse the opinions of the civilized world on a good many questions, and it is possible that the indispensability of alcohol in the army may be one of them.

EDUCATING THE OYSTER

IN Japan there is a great oyster farm where the bivalves are taught to make pearls. It was Dr. Mikimoto, a well-known scientist, who conceived the idea that oysters might be educated and made to work for man. After many years of costly experimentation he discovered the method in use to-day.

The farm has an area of about fifty square miles and the water varies in depth from five to fifteen fathoms. The farmer selects the spots where the larvae of oysters are most numerous, and then he plants small rocks and stones. These are soon covered with oyster spat. They are then removed and placed in special beds, where they lie undisturbed until the third year.

An oyster will not produce a pearl unless it be irritated by some foreign substance. As soon as it feels this it proceeds to cover it with nacre, layer on layer, until after a few years it has made a pearl. When large enough the oysters are taken from their beds and carefully opened—a tiny speck of some foreign substance is introduced into their bodies and they are replaced in the sea. By the end of from three to five years the oyster has coated the foreign substance with nacre, and this has become a pearl.

SMOKELESS BATTLES

ONE of the marked features of the European conflict that distinguishes it from the wars of the past is the absence of smoke on the firing lines (says "Popular Mechanics"). Owing to the use of smokeless powder, no smoke is made when a rifle is discharged, while the heaviest artillery throws off nothing more than a thin mist that is invisible a hundred yards away, and disappears within a few seconds after the gun is fired.

Only when shrapnel or a shell explodes in the enemy's lines is there anything visible in the way of smoke, the whole purpose being to conceal the position of the guns throwing the projectiles, while making the points where the projectiles explode clearly visible. The expression, "the smoke of battle," so familiarly descriptive of the wars of the past, has little meaning when applied to a modern war.

A POE TO EFFICIENCY

THE time has passed when alcoholic liquors are to be regarded as inseparable from warfare and

ON THE BRINK

THE STORY OF A YOUNG COUNTRY GIRL'S ADVENTURE IN A BIG CITY

CHAPTER XII, ELSIE IS TROUBLED

"I WONDER now, if that's a square offer Phil made to Rosie," mused Elsie, after her friend had gone. "I've heard some funny things about that fellow, and I'm sorry I let Rosie pick up with him now. I wonder if Harry White knows anything more about him than I do. I have to poke my nose into other people's business, but for Rosie's sake, I'll find out what I can before it's too late."

One great privilege of Mrs. Maguire's boarders was being allowed to use the parlour. Elsie sauntered down there about seven o'clock, and found Harry all alone, reading a paper. "I was hoping to find you by yourself," she said; "I want to have a talk with you."

"Oh, what's up!—anything serious?" said Harry.

"I'm troubled about Rosie," said Elsie, plunging at once into the subject, for fear others should come in and interrupt their conversation. Rapidly she recounted what had taken place, watching Harry's face the while to see if he could by any means catch any indication of his thoughts.

"Now what do you think about this offer?" she concluded. "Do you think it is genuine?"

"Don't know very much about Phil's business matter," said Harry; "I've only met him at dances and picnics and other functions, and I've always thought him a jolly good sort of fellow—very generous with his money. But I'll make some enquiries amongst the fellows who're closer up to him than I am, and if there's any underhand business going on I'll let you know to-morrow."

"Thank you, Mr. White," said Elsie; "I knew you would do anything you could to be of service to me and my little chum."

His chivalrous instincts thus appealed to, Harry was prepared to champion the cause of the girls and to save them, if necessary, from any ill designs formed against them.

An hour later he left the house and proceeded down town to a pool room, where he hoped he would find the men he sought.

Rosie returned home late that night in an excited condition. "It's all settled, Elsie," she said; "I'm to start on my career right away. There's only one thing I'm sorry for, and that is that I've got to leave you. I wish you were coming, too."

"Dear me, you want to tell everything in one breath!" said Elsie. "Do calm down a bit. Where are you off to now in such a hurry?"

"To Chicago," said Rosie; "Phil says he has obtained an opening for me in a big company there, and we are leaving Toronto to-morrow night."

"Oh, so he's going, too, is he?" said Elsie.

"Why, of course," said Rosie. "He's going to introduce me personally to the manager, who is a great friend of his, and he says, too, that he wants to show me round the

city. Don't you think I'm a lucky girl?"

"I hope so," said Elsie.

Next morning Rosie busied herself at packing her few belongings into her trunk, and getting it dispatched to the Union Station. Elsie, feeling utterly lonesome at the prospect of losing her friend, had no heart to resume her search for either a room or work.

"I guess I'll wait till you're gone and then try to get a job, and get in with some other girls," she said.

"Alicia Gooding's room-mate is leaving here next week, and perhaps Alice will let me share her room. My, I wish I was going with you, Rosie. I'm getting awful tired of this sort of life."

"If there's any chance of you're getting taken on in the movie company, I'll wire you from Chicago," said Rosie, "and perhaps you can manage to raise the fare and come on."

"I'll come if I have to pawn every bit of jewellery I've got," said Elsie. The two girls spent the afternoon shopping. Rosie wishing to buy several articles she thought she would need, and Elsie going with her for company's sake.

Elsie was getting anxious as to Harry White's report. Thus far he had not shown up, having come in very late the previous night, and going off to work before Elsie had risen. She hoped to see him when he came home for his supper.

To celebrate Rosie's going away the girls had a twenty-five-cent dinner in a restaurant that evening. Half-famished as they were through weeks of the strictest frugality, that meal tasted real good to them.

"Wait till I'm a queen of the movies," said Rosie laughingly, "and I'll have my meals brought to me on silver dishes by powdered flunkys. No more dry bread, weak tea, and horrible hash for little Rosie then."

"No doubt you'll have a swell time," sighed Elsie. "You'll be having clam chowder suppers and treating your friends to salted peanuts on every corner, I suppose."

When they reached home Elsie made some excuse, and went off in search of Harry. She found him just on the point of leaving the house.

"Oh, Mr. White," she said, "I want to speak to you for a moment. Did you find out anything regarding the matter I asked you about yesterday?"

"No, not a thing beyond what I knew before," said Harry; "the fellows I wanted to see were all at some lodge meeting last night, and so I missed them. But I haven't forgotten you. I was just going down town to see if I could run across them to-night."

"Rosie goes away to-night," said Elsie.

"Gee!" exclaimed Harry; "Phil's rushing things, isn't he. Where's she going?"

"Gee!" said Harry again. "Is he going with her?"

Elsie nodded.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

ner in a restaurant that evening. Half-famished as they were through weeks of the strictest frugality, that meal tasted real good to them.

"Wait till I'm a queen of the movies," said Rosie laughingly, "and I'll have my meals brought to me on silver dishes by powdered flunkys. No more dry bread, weak tea, and horrible hash for little Rosie then."

"No doubt you'll have a swell time," sighed Elsie. "You'll be having clam chowder suppers and treating your friends to salted peanuts on every corner, I suppose."

When they reached home Elsie made some excuse, and went off in search of Harry. She found him just on the point of leaving the house.

"Oh, Mr. White," she said, "I want to speak to you for a moment. Did you find out anything regarding the matter I asked you about yesterday?"

"No, not a thing beyond what I knew before," said Harry; "the fellows I wanted to see were all at some lodge meeting last night, and so I missed them. But I haven't forgotten you. I was just going down town to see if I could run across them to-night."

"Rosie goes away to-night," said Elsie.

"Gee!" exclaimed Harry; "Phil's rushing things, isn't he. Where's she going?"

"Gee!" said Harry again. "Is he going with her?"

Elsie nodded.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear!" said Elsie.

"What time does the train leave?" said Elsie, as soon as they were alone.

"I haven't liked to say that," said Rosie, "but I'll tell you straight I'm sure you'll find it out."

"Are you sure you're not just saying that to get me out of your hair?" said Elsie, looking at her with a mischievous grin.

"Why, yes, Elsie," said Rosie; "I'm sure you'll find it out."

"I think you've got jealous, Rosie," said Elsie, looking at her with a mischievous grin.

"No, it's not that," said Elsie; "I'm sure you'll find it out."

"I have a funny kind of feeling about this," said Rosie; "you're going to leave me, and I'll be alone."

"Oh, Rosie," said Elsie; "you're going to leave me, and I'll be alone."

"I don't have any fun, I'll send you some money for old times' sake," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

"Well, good-bye, dear," said Elsie.

But these cruisers are rapidly becoming the terror of dirigibles, the dreadnoughts of the air. Even the Zeppelins, with their rigid metal bodies divided into twenty-five or thirty compartments, have to fear these battle cruisers when they come in numbers. About the middle of May it was reported that a swarm of twenty-seven Allied aeroplanes of the battle cruiser type attacked a Zeppelin, and succeeded in blowing so many holes in its aluminum envelope that the "big sausage" finally came down to earth a wreck.

This was a newspaper story—not, alas, a guarantee of accuracy—but early in June an official Admiralty report described the total destruction of a Zeppelin, near Ghent, by a young English aviator, who had cut the naval air service only a month before. The flying man, who must have been a skilful operator mounted on a swift machine, succeeded in rising above the German monster and dropping bombs that first partially disabled it and then caused a tremendous explosion of its gas tanks. With its crew of twenty-eight men, the big dirigible crashed to the earth a mile below, where, by a tragic piece of ill-luck, its shattered frame struck a Belgian convent and killed several of the inmates. The victorious aeroplane was upset by the force of the explosion, but the operator righted it, volplaned to the ground within the enemy's lines, restarted his engine, and flew off to safety.

It was a curious coincidence that on the same day Count Zeppelin was reported as acknowledging a message of congratulation from the German Aviation League, and incidentally remarking that his invention "had brilliantly proved its worth." The modest parent of the Zeppelin seems to have a much higher opinion of his progeny than

most of the impartial observers. But it is when aeroplane and aeroplane meet far above the hatched field that the old romance of war is reborn in its newest and most thrilling guise. The soldiers of the air have developed their own tactics of battle, which are strangely reminiscent of the stories that came down to us from the ancient and royal sport of hawking. Each aviator tries to get above the other, and to attack when his opponent is in a defenceless position.

One of the nearest hits of aerial strategy is to manoeuvre so that the fire of your machine gun enfleams the enemy's propellers. A stream of bullets poured along that line is practically certain to wreck one or both of the great wooden fans and bring him to the ground.

Not only on land, but at sea as well, the aeroplane, the "flying host," is attaining an increasingly military importance. When this great war is over, we are likely to learn that the vigilant aeroplanes of France and England explain the mystery of the constant transport of men and munitions across the Channel with so little danger from the lurking German submarines. For the aeroplane is the deadliest enemy of the "undersea host." It is the kingfisher of the new war.

This is easy to understand. A man flying above the ocean can see into the water to an extraordinary depth. He can make out a submarine or a submerged mine almost as readily as if it were on the surface; and the submarine cannot see him, for its periscope is not built that way. He can follow it for miles, and if it comes to the surface he can demolish it with a bomb or a six-pound gun long before he is discovered. Or with his wireless telegraph he can notify the destroyer and scout cruisers and guide them to their prey.

The value of the flying craft as

scouts in naval campaigns is immeasurable. More than twice as fast as anything that floats, and with a range of vision limited only by the strength of telescopes, one stout aeroplane can gather more information, and transmit it more swiftly, than a dozen scout cruisers.

Any city is a seaport for the airship, and land and water, field and mountain, all form a smooth roadway for it. Twenty-four thousand of the rain of "ghastly dew from the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue" has already been fulfilled. And history may record that these "airy navies" did much to bring about the fulfilment of the closing scene of the poet's vision:—Till the war drums throbbed no longer, and the battle flags are furled.

In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

NEGLECTED GIFTS

"If thou knewest the gift of God . . . thou wouldest have asked of Him, and He would have given thee."—John 4:10.

The late President of the French Republic once received an Easter egg from an unknown source. He was about to press a small projection on its surface, which he presumed would cause the shell to open, when he heard an unmistakable ticking sound proceeding from the interior.

Thoughts of anarchists' machinations instantly suggested themselves and he quickly conveyed the supposed infernal machine to a bucket of water. After some hours, when it was considered that all fear of an explosion had gone, the egg was opened by an expert, and found to contain a splendid gold watch.

How often do we ruthlessly destroy or neglect the precious treasures offered by our Heavenly Father!

Trade Department James

Drum Heads, 30-inch for 28-inch Drum \$2.25

Drum Heads, 34-inch for 30-inch Drum \$2.75

Drum Heads, 36-inch for 34-inch Drum \$2.25

Drum Sticks, similar to those used by the Staff Band, per pair . . . \$3.00

Side Drum Sticks, ebony, per pair \$1.50

Buff Drum Braces, set of thirteen, per set \$2.25

Brown Drum Braces, set of thirteen, per set \$1.75

Italian Cord, white, per set . . . \$1.50

Silver-Plated 3

Coronet \$1.25

Tenor \$1.25

Baritone \$1.50

Euphonium \$1.75

Trade Department James

